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Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 18: June 20, 1874

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 18.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 122.

The Holland City News.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
G. S. DOESBURG & Co., PUBLISHERS.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents
for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	5 50	10 00	18 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	4 00	6 00	10 00
4 " "	3 00	5 00	10 00
5 " "	2 00	4 00	10 00
6 " "	1 50	3 00	10 00
7 " "	1 00	2 00	10 00
8 " "	75	1 50	10 00
9 " "	50	1 00	10 00
10 " "	25	50	10 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the subscription. Two X's sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
Night.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	STATIONS.
9.10	9.00	Chicago.	8.00	6.30	
12.15	11.30	New Buffalo.	4.55	3.05	
4.37	3.15	Gr. Junction.	1.45	11.40	
4.51	3.56	Pennsville.	12.51	10.55	
4.35	4.07	Richmond.	12.40	10.41	
4.45	4.25	E. Saugatuck.	12.35		
5.35	4.55	Holland.	12.05	10.05	
6.07	5.10	New Holland.	11.30		
6.25	5.21	Olive.	11.16	9.22	
6.35	5.37	Ottawa.	11.09		
7.10	5.48	Robinson.	10.57	9.05	
7.28	5.48	Spoonville.	11.42		
8.00	6.15	Nautica.	10.35	8.45	
8.07	6.32	Frankfort.	10.15	8.20	
8.25	6.49	Muskegon.	9.40	7.50	
8.45	6.55	Montague.	8.15		
10.00	7.10	Pentwater.	6.45		

Grand Rapids Branch.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	STATIONS.
5.20	4.50	Holland.	11.25	10.00	
5.34	5.04	Zeeland.	11.46	9.46	
5.47	5.17	Vriesland.	11.33	9.33	
6.00	5.30	Hudson.	11.20	9.20	
6.13	5.43	Jenison's.	11.07	9.07	
6.19	5.49	Grandville.	11.01	9.01	
6.40	6.10	Gr. Rapids.	11.40	8.40	

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 11, 1874.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
No. 4	No. 2	STATIONS.	No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS.
9.40	13.45	Muskegon	9.25	7.30	
8.40	12.04	Ferryburg	8.03	8.30	
8.10	12.00	Grand Haven	3.06	8.40	
7.25	11.27	Pigeon	3.40	9.35	
6.40	11.00	Holland	4.08	11.04	
5.30	10.40	Fillmore	4.28	11.35	
4.00	9.50	Allegan	5.21	1.00	

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May, 24, 1874.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS.			TO GR'ND RAPIDS.		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.
4.20	8.00	Grand Rapids.	10.00	9.15	
4.35	8.15	Grandville.	9.47	8.59	
4.48	8.28	Byron Centre.	9.32	8.44	
5.03	8.43	Dorr.	9.17	8.30	
5.12	8.53	Hillside.	9.08	8.20	
5.24	9.00	Hopkins.	8.50	8.12	
5.38	9.20	Allegan.	8.38	7.52	
5.03	9.44	Otsego.	8.13	7.25	
6.12	9.52	Plainwell.	8.05	7.20	
6.25	10.05	Cooper.	7.46	7.05	
6.45	10.20	Kalamazoo.	7.35	6.50	
7.07	10.41	Portage.	7.14	6.28	
7.24	10.58	Schoolcraft.	6.58	6.12	
7.34	11.08	Flowerfield.	6.48	6.03	
7.44	11.18	Moorepark.	6.38	5.53	
7.54	11.28	Three Rivers.	6.28	5.43	
8.07	11.39	Florence.	6.17	5.33	
8.14	11.45	Constantine.	6.10	5.25	
8.25	11.55	White Pigeon.	6.00	5.15	
8.30	12.00	Chicago.	10.40	9.20	
8.40	12.10	Toledo.	11.25	11.00	
8.50	12.20	Cleveland.	7.30	7.05	
9.00	12.30	Buffalo.	12.25	1.00	

Steamboat Line.

The MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS of Holland
and vicinity are hereby notified that the GOOD-
RICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will carry
their freight from Chicago to Grand Haven as fol-
lows:

General Merchandise—Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Boots & Shoes, Hats
& Caps, etc., at 15c per 100 lbs.
Iron, Nails & Spikes, Lead, Paint, etc., at 15c per
100 lbs.
Grain, Feed, Potatoes in Bags, etc., at 15c per
100 lbs.
Bbls Syrup, Whiskey, Oil, Pork, Vinegar, etc.,
at 40c per bbl.
Bbls Sugar, Rice, Peas, Beans, etc., at 25c per
bbl.

OTHER FREIGHT IN PROPORTION.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with Mr.
D. P. CLAY, Receiver of the M. L. S. Railroad, for
the following rates from Grand Haven to Holland,
inclusive of Cartage at Grand Haven:

1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.
17c.	15c.	12c.	10c.

For further information apply to Mr. P. PFAN-
STIEL, Holland, or address:

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Chicago, Ills.

The evening train for Grand Haven, connects
with this line of Steamers. The Boat for Chicago,
leaves Grand Haven every evening, except Satur-
days, and waits until the arrival of the M. L. S.
Train.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.		
Apples, bushel	1 50	1 75
Beans, bushel	1 50	1 15
Butter, lb.	12	18
Clover seed, bushel	12	12
Eggs, dozen	13	12
Honey, lb.	12 00	14 00
Hay, ton	12 00	14 00
Hides, green, lb.	6	6
Maple sugar, lb.	1 25	1 50
Onions, bushel	1 00	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	1 00	1 00
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 00	1 00
Wool, lb.	1 00	1 00

Meats, Etc.		
Beef, dressed, lb.	6	7
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8	9
Lard, lb.	7	10
Pork, dressed, lb.	7	10
Smoked meat, lb.	12	14
Smoked ham, lb.	12	14
Smoked shoulders, lb.	9	9
Turkeys, lb.	10	10
Tallow, lb.	7	7

Wood, Staves, Etc.		
Cordwood, maple, dry	4	00
" " green	3	00
" " beach, dry	3	00
" " green	2	50
Hemlock Bark	5	50
Staves, white oak	12	00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3	00
Heading bolts, hardwood	3	50
Stave bolts, softwood	3	50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4	00
Railroad ties	15	

Grain, Feed, Etc.		
(Corrected by the "Plucker Mills.")		
Wheat, white, bushel	\$1 35	@ 1 40
Corn, shelled, bushel	45	
Oats, bushel	45	
Buckwheat, bushel	80	
Rye, bushel	80	
Brn. ton	18	00
Feed, ton	30	00
Barley, 100 lb.	1	70
Middling, 100 lb.	2	75
Flour, 100 lb.	1	50
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6	00
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb.	4	50
Fine meal, 100 lb.	2	00

Business Directory.

Attorneys.
HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and
Notary Public; River street.

MC BRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solic-
itor in Chancery; office with M. D. How-
ard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

ORT, F. J., Attorney at Law, Collecting and
Pension Claim Agent. Office, East of "City
Hotel."

Bakeries.
BINNEKANT, J., Proprietor of the Pioneer
Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.

PRESSING, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery;
Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in
this line served on call; 8th street.

Banking and Exchange.
KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting.
Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and
River streets.

Books and Stationery.
BINNEKANT, Miss A. M., Dealer in Books &
Stationery; Confectionary, Toys, etc.; River
street.

CLOETINGH, A., Book-Binder, and dealer in
Books and Stationery; River street.

KANTERS, L. T. & CO., Dealers in Books,
Stationery, Toys, Notions and Candies; op-
posite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.
ELFERDINK & WESTERHOF, General deal-
ers in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done;
River street.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in
Boots and Shoes, Leather, Findings, etc.;
Eighth street.

SPIETSMA, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manu-
facturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 8th
street.

Drugs and Medicines.
DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.
V. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; River St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full
stock of goods appertaining to the business.
See advertisement.

Dry Goods.
BERTSCH, D. General dealer in Dry
Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.;
cor. Eighth and Market streets.

Flour and Feed.
SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and
Feed, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c., &c. La-
harbe's old stand, 8th street.—See Advertisement.

Furniture.
MEYER H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,
Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

REIDSEMA J. M. & SON, General Dealers in
Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See ad-
vertisement.

General Dealers.
DUURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps,
Clothing and Feed; River street.

THE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,
Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and convey-
ancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES, General Retail
Dealers, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,
Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

WERKMAN, H. D., Dealer in Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Crockery, Flour & Provisions. New
Store, Eighth street.

WERKMAN & SONS, General Dealers in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, etc.;
Grain, Flour and Feed made a specialty; River st.

Groceries.
FLEETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies: a
ready market for country produce; a choice
stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.

THE-VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store;
a choice stock of groceries always on hand.
Blacksmith shop in rear of Store; Eighth street.

Hardware.
HAVERKATE, G. J. & SON, 1st Ward Hard-
ware Store; sell cheaper than any other;
8th street.

KROON, G. J., Retail Dealer in all the branches
of Hardware. A full stock always on hand;
8th street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hard-
ware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in
Hard-ware, Tin-ware and Farming Imple-
ments; Eighth street.

Hotels.
AETNA HOUSE, P. ZALSMAN, Proprietor.
First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and
from the Trains. Eighth street.

CITY HOTEL, E. KELLOGG & SON, Proprietors.
Built in 1873; Furnished in elegant style, and
a first-class hotel throughout.

PHOENIX HOTEL, J. RYDER, Proprietor;
opposite the C. & M. L. S. R. Depot; good
accommodation; building and furniture new.

Livery and Sale Stables.
BENDER, G. H., Livery and Sale Stable; new
barn; opposite City Hotel; Market street.

BOONE, H., Livery and Sale Stable; Market
street.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;
good accommodation for horses; 9th street,
near Market.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.
HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Agricultural Implements; commission agent
for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors
of "Plucker Mills;" (Steam Saw and Flour
Mills) near foot of 8th street.

SCOTT, W. J., Planing, Matching, Scroll-saw-
ing and Moulding; River street.

VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the
Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of build-
ing material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

WINTERS BROS. & BROWER (successors to
DUTROS & THOMPSON), Engineers and Ma-
chinists. See Advertisement.

ZEEB CARL, Proprietor of Holland Brewery;
tenth street, opposite Tannery of Cappon &
Bertsch.

Meat Markets.
KLEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of
Meats always on hand. Eighth street.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and
vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt,
and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper
and twine; 8th street.

Merchant Tailors.
BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer
in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnish-
ing Goods.

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchas-
ed elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing
promptly attended to. River street.

Notary Publics.
DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Conveyan-
cer; office at residence, Ninth street.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance
Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Col-
lections made in Holland and vicinity.

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Notary Public, Justice
of the Peace and Conveyancer; Office, Hol-
land City News.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer,
and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug
Store, 8th street.

Painters.
WEYMAR & KRUIDENIER, House & Carriage
Painters; shop over Vaarwerk's Grocery
Store, First Ward, Eighth street.

Photographers.
LAUDER GEORGE, Photographs and Gems
in all the various styles and sizes; Gallery
on Eighth Street.

Physicians.
ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite
S. W. cor. Public Square.

CARPENTER, J. H., Physician, Surgeon and Ac-
couchant. Office and residence on 9th street.
Strangers are requested to inquire at Van Putten's.

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon;
Office in Van Landegend's Brick Block, 2d
floor.

POWERS, T. D., Homeopathic Physician and
Surgeon; office on M. D. Howard's lot, cor-
ner of 8th and River st.; residence on 10th st.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetri-
cian, Regular graduated and Licensed. Of-
fice at residence, corner 9th and Fish street.

Sewing Machines.
KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Grover and Bak-
er's Sewing Machines; Eighth street.

Saddlery.
DEVRIES, U., Dealer in Harness, Satchels,
Trunks, Saddles, Whips, Robes, etc.;
Eighth street.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in
Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips;
Eighth street.

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.
KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and
Bark; office at his residence, Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.
THE ROLLER, G. J., General Dealer in Tobacco,
Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.
FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop;
Horse Shoeing and all kinds of repairing
done. Cash paid for Furs.

Watches and Jewelry.
ALBERS & WYNNE, Jewelers and Watchma-
kers. The oldest establishment in the city;
Eighth street.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewel-
ers, and Dealers in Fancy Goods; cor. Eighth
and Market streets.

Sidewalk Plank.
A choice lot of dry pine 2-inch cull plank for
sale cheap, by H. D. Post. Also, No. 1 Shingles,
cheap.

Consecration of Grace Church.

"Grace" (Episcopal) Church, of this
city, was consecrated last Friday after-
noon, June 12, 1874, by the Bishop of the
Diocese, assisted by the Rector of the
parish the Rev. J. Rice Taylor, and the
following clergy from abroad: Rev. Sam-
uel Earp, of Grand Rapids; Rev. Hender-
son Judd, of Allegan; Rev. William Stowe,
of Grand Haven; Rev. A. W. Snyder, of
Muskegon; Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, of Mar-
quette; Rev. J. I. Webster, of Hudson;
Rev. G. E. Peters, of Albion and the Rev.
W. W. Raymond, of Hillsdale. A num-
ber of visitors were present from Allegan,
Grand Rapids and Saugatuck, and among
them the Treasurer of the Diocese, P. E.
De Mill, Esq., of Detroit. The Bishop de-
livered a brief address in which he strong-
ly and pertinently advocated reverence for
places consecrated for public worship.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The West.

The South.

Washington.

General

Political.

Foreign.

THE CROPS.

THE COTTON CROP.

CONGRESS.

Unthinkable Mechanics:

CLEAN TEETH.—If you will only keep your teeth clean they won't decay. The wonderful dentifrices which are sold at fabulous prices are greatly inferior to a simple mixture of soap and prepared chalk, with a little something like orris root; but the essential articles are soap and chalk. The druggist will prepare you enough for a quarter of a dollar to last a long time. When you go to bed, with a broad, soft tooth-brush go through the mouth thoroughly. If disposed to a bad mouth, you may repeat the dose in the morning. But the principle article for keeping the teeth clean is a toothpick, a soft goose quill, which you must use after eating, no matter though it is a piece of apple, and, if convenient, after the pick use a mouthful of water to rinse from the teeth what the toothpick may have left.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 37 1/2	@	1 38 1/2
No. 2 Red.....	1 29 1/2	@	1 30 1/2
CORN.....	70	@	71
OATS.....	53	@	55

All Sorts.
PARIS eats nearly 5,000 horses every year.

CINCINNATI declares its debt to be \$6,143,500.

MASSACHUSETTS has two hundred thousand old maids.

ROXBOROUGH, N. Y.,—Daughter of Dennis Maloney—skipping-rope—233 times—glory.

ENGLAND reports the accession of 190,000 Good Templars within the past two years.

A NEW YORK *Sun* editor has been fined \$5 for telling a policeman that he was a fool.

THREE newspapers in Ohio are edited by ladies, and are as full of puffs as their dinner dresses.

A ONCE noted base-ball player who got \$2,000 salary in Chicago two years ago now works in a soap factory for \$5 a week.

HE that is taught to live upon little owes more to his father's wisdom than he that has a great deal left him does to his father's care.

A BOSTON lady's contribution for the Mill river sufferers was a clothes line marked "To be used in hanging the contractors of the reservoir."

STEAM is successfully used on London street railways. The machinery is quite hidden from view, no heat is felt, no noise is heard, and stoppages are effected more readily than with horses.

ONE pound of cheese has as much nutritious food as two and one-half pounds of meat. The foreign market for American cheese is such that the demand will always be equal to the supply if the quality is maintained.

THEY tell of a hen that floated down the raging tide of Mill river in a barrel, setting on nineteen eggs. She attended strictly to business during the flood, finally brought up in a friendly harbor, and has since left her barrel with nineteen chickens at her heels.

THE cultivation of Angora goats in Oregon is pronounced a great success. A gentleman raising some says of them, "They pay their way by eating off the oak sprouts and brush which give us so much trouble in this locality. Thus the meat and fleece are all profit."

MR. J. D. HUSBANDS, of St. Louis, has perfected a saw with diamond teeth, which saws through rock about as easily as an ordinary steel saw passes through an oak log. The teeth are so arranged and fastened as not to come loose by ordinary use, and, after working about two weeks, the saw was in as good order as when first put to work.

A CALIFORNIA editor alludes to a brother journalist in this luxuriant language: "The animated 'fungus' which answers to the name of 'Ferguson' when he is branded 'liar,' and whose normal condition attracts swarms of blue-bottle flies about his mouth and nostrils, and a circle of buzzards over his head, has exploded again. The public holds its nose."

A RATHER singular present received by a bride last week was a life-insurance policy for \$10,000, on her husband's life. The poor little thing, all tulle and orange blossoms, wept when she saw it, and continued to do so until her mamma whispered something in her ear. Then she raised her eyebrows, sweetly smiled, and tripped up-stairs to put the policy carefully away!—*New York Mail*.

AN exchange says: We are soon to have a new fabric, which will probably rival cotton cloth as an industry. It is chicken-down, thus far prepared by hand, just waiting for the machinery, which is sure to be invented. It is estimated that the feathers of an ordinary sized pullet are worth, for this purpose, in Paris market, about twenty cents. A pound and a half of down is required for a square yard of material.

The number of miles of railroad in the United States at the close of 1873 was 61,564. The amount of capital stock was \$2,072,251,984; total debt, \$1,999,741,597; total cost, \$3,728,416,958. Gross traffic for 1873, \$478,886,697; net receipts over operating expenses, \$174,350,913. The last two items relate to 54,454 miles, all that are reported, on which the net income applicable to interest and dividends equals \$3,201 per mile.

Quantity of Salt in the Ocean.

Everybody knows that the waters of the ocean are very salt to the taste; but how many of you have thought of the immense quantities of salt of different kinds that must be in the Atlantic and Pacific to give a flavor to such enormous bodies of water?

Scientific men have thought about it; and one of them (Capt. Maury) has told us that if all the various salts of these oceans could be separated from the water and spread out equally over the northern half of this continent, they would form a covering one mile deep. So heavy would be this mass of salts, aided by all the mechanical inventions of man, aided by all the steam and all the water-power in the world, could not move it so much as one inch in even centuries of time.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.—In *Petermann's Mittheilungen* there is a paper by Behm and Wagner upon the population of the earth, from which we extract the following table, giving the inhabitants of the five grand divisions of the globe:

Europe.....	380,530,000
Asia.....	798,220,000
Africa.....	203,300,000
America.....	84,542,000
Australia and Polynesia.....	4,438,000
	1,391,030,000

Wages in Europe and the United States.

Some very careful statistics have been collected by the National Bureau of Statistics and by the Massachusetts Labor Bureau respecting the highest rate of wages paid in different countries for a given branch, without considering other grades of wages. The figures, it should be added, are for the year 1872, and are reduced to United States currency.

If we take an ordinary farm laborer in Massachusetts, we find that his weekly wages are \$6 with board—which is undoubtedly equivalent to \$10. The highest wages in England, paid in Lincolnshire, are \$8.17 without board; in Kent, \$6.81; in Devonshire and Cornwall, \$4.08; in Ireland, \$4.91 without board; in France the highest weekly wages are \$2.93 with board; in Prussia, \$2.85; in Denmark, \$1.43; in Italy, \$3.85—all with board.

If we turn now to the trade, the difference is even more remarkable. We find that a blacksmith in Massachusetts received \$18.50 per week; in England, \$7.90; in Scotland, \$7.62; in Germany, \$6.75; in Prussia, \$7.20; in France, \$6.01. In the book-binding business the wages are equally remarkable in Massachusetts as compared with England. A first-class finisher gets \$26 in Massachusetts, and \$10.89 in England; a forwarder earns \$18 here, against \$9.80 in the old country; a female folder is paid \$9 in Massachusetts and \$3.81 in England. Again, in the great trade of Massachusetts in boots and shoes, a first-class upper cutter will earn \$18, while the European is paid \$7.08; the female machine hand is paid \$10, and \$2.72 in Scotland; a mender of shoes earns \$15 here, against \$9.53 in England, \$6.74 in Germany, \$4.38 in Prussia, and \$3.38 in Italy.

Our most expensive trades here are the building trades, and in them we see the enormous difference of wages between the two continents. A first-class molder of bricks earns \$20.77, with board, in Massachusetts, and \$6.04, without board, in England. A mason is worth \$24 here, against \$10.17 in England, \$9.59 in Scotland, \$4.50 in Prussia, and \$3.21 in Italy. A bricklayer is paid \$24 here, against \$10.17 in England, and \$5.94 in Germany. A plasterer commands \$24 in America, while his wages in Europe vary from \$6.08 in Italy and \$17.01 in Prussia. A carpenter earns \$17 in Massachusetts, in England he would earn \$10.17, in Scotland \$7.62, in Germany \$9.25, and in Switzerland \$8.10. Plumbers earn the comparatively low wages in Massachusetts of \$16; in England they are paid \$9.79, in Germany, \$4.86. In the business of slating houses the wages here are \$18, to about \$8 in Europe. In painting they are \$17, to about \$10 in England and about \$11 in Germany.

If we come now to machine-work our wages do not show so great a superiority to English wages; a first-class boiler-maker earning here \$14.45, against \$12.25 in England, and \$11.34 in Prussia. Machinists, iron-molders, pattern-makers, and the like, earn about double what they do in England, and treble what they would in Germany or France. In Prussia, however, this class of work is better paid. In cabinet-making an upholsterer American's wages are about 50 per cent. higher than English or Prussian, and some three times what they are in Germany, France and Switzerland. Again in the manufacture of wagons and carriages and in all kinds of wheelwright business, our wages are fully double the English, and treble those on the continent.

The same proportion seems to hold good of most kind of cotton and woolen manufacture. In the iron manufacture, in which the English have shown such great skill and success, this same proportion is found—namely, that the American wages are generally double the English, and nearly treble those of the continent.—*New York Times*.

Death.

There is no subject upon which the human mind can dwell that is invested with such sober surroundings as death. What is it? This question has been asked billions of times; everybody asks it, because everybody feels interested in its deep mysteries. The subject is not a pleasant one to contemplate; the best of the race regard it with dread, all classes put it away from them as far as possible; not like to commune with the great Terror King; but no answer comes back to the question: What is death? We have seen its effect upon our families, friends and acquaintances; we are painfully conscious that it destroys life, transforms beings of beauty, activity and affection into lumps of inanimate clay; that the damask cheeks, the sparkling eyes, the athletic frames, are rendered food for the charnel-house worms, after death has placed the signet of mortality upon the living. Of the nature of this great scytheman of our race we know absolutely nothing; of the universality of his sway we know all, but finite minds cannot fathom the immensity of this change from life to death.

Is death the bridge between the present and the unexplored future, between earth and heaven? Is it possible for mortals, after they have lost their vitality, to walk safely over the bridge that spans the two worlds? Is death an unbridged chasm which separates the finite from the infinite? If so, may we not bridge it by a life devoted to the right? May not virtuous actions erect a safe structure over this dark and forbidding chasm? We are told that faith can explain all these things, but we have not that faith, in the orthodox sense.

If you want to make a bustle in the world take five newspapers and a piece of tape.

A Goat Story.

George W. Peck, of the *La Crosse Sun*, is responsible for the following good one:

There is a pretty good story being retailed up and down the Mississippi river at the expense of a well-known and popular steamboat clerk, whose name the *Sun* will not mention, though it is no breach of confidence to say that the clerk is not wholly unconnected with the Belle of La Crosse. A year or so ago the clerk, who had previously been a well regulated bachelor, married one of the fairest daughters of the Mississippi valley. Time, which makes all things even, at length completed the happiness of the couple by sending down from the angel pasture, a lovely little daughter. It was the sweetest piece of furniture that ever was put in a house, anyway, and throve remarkably well, until the severe illness of the mother made it necessary to use another kind of milk for the sustenance of the child, than that which nature had laid out in the programme. Then it was that the doctor prescribed a "goat," to furnish milk. The happy father was intrusted with a commission as purchasing agent. He was a Granger, and opposed to the odious middle man, so he hid himself to the goat market, to inspect the stock. Several inferior-looking goats were recommended to our clerk, by the unscrupulous dealers in animated lacteal nourishment, but they couldn't fool the clerk. He knew an able goat when he saw one, and they couldn't palm off on him anything but a good looking goat, one that would reflect credit on the neighborhood. So he picked out the largest and finest specimen in the market, paid him ten dollars, and with a rope on the horns of the milk producer, he started home. Those who saw the clerk leading that goat through the busy streets of St. Louis will never forget the scene. Arriving home, the goat was tied in the back yard, and proceeded to eat a portion of an iron picket fence, while the servant girl was instructed to go out and milk the goat. In about seven minutes—some say it was not more than two minutes, but that is neither here nor there—the girl returned, her hair disheveled, and with her hand on her heart. The girl spoke thus:

"Arrah and is it yourself Mister Pohatcher that wud be thrifling wud the tunder falings of a poor orphan gurnl? the murtherin goat is a Billy goat, and he nare kicked the life out of me wid his head, and all the time he was blattin' 'm-m-m-a' and he smells like a nager funeral. Go off wid yer goat Mister Pohatcher."

And now, all along the raging Mississippi people go into the office of the good steamer Belle of La Crosse, and ask the clerk if he wants to buy a goat.

Courtesy.

Nowhere is well-bred courtesy, or the lack of it, more observable than in traveling. On the steamboat and in the cars, the quiet observer readily detects those who have been educated under refined influences, or those, who, without special cultivation, are possessed of native politeness. It is not education alone, nor high social position, nor costly trappings, that make one a pleasant traveling companion. There must exist a kindness of feeling toward strangers, a general recognition of equal rights in the comforts and conveniences provided for the public, and a quickened discernment for the needs of others. The gentleman who spreads out his luggage on a couple of seats in the cars, and persistently reads his newspaper, determinately unconscious that others who have paid as much as he has are looking in vain for a seat, is as truly ill-bred as the country girl who noisefully eats her pint of peanuts, scattering the shells on seats and floor, regardless of the annoyance she gives her neighbors. In this democratic country we travel in public conveyances too much as though they were our own private carriages. How often the eleventh and twelfth passengers in a city omnibus, who know that they have full claim to a seat, are discomfited by the outspread garments, the immovable attitudes and black faces of those who happen to have entered the stage before them. Common civility demands that a movement be made to give room until the complement is filled out; afterward, courtesy and generosity will often prompt to attentions which justice may not require. It is surprising how much the comfort and pleasure of any journey, whether long or short is enhanced by those little nameless courtesies which are offered instinctively and unofficially to strangers, by refined, well-bred travelers, and persons in whom native tact and delicacy almost make up for the lack of the educating and refining influences of good society.

PINS.—A school-boy, being requested to write a composition upon the subject of "Pins," produced the following: "Pins are very useful. They have saved the lives of a great many men, women and children—in fact, whole families." "How so," asked the puzzled teacher. And the boy replied, "Why, by not swallowing them." This matches the story of the other boy, who defined salt as "the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put on anv."

AMERICA loses in gold every year about \$50,000,000, a considerable share of which is drawn from us directly for account of Brazil, to pay for the \$47,000,000 to \$50,000,000 worth of coffee we buy of her each year. Last year, statistics show that we purchased of her \$47,859,811 worth of coffee. We sold her about \$10,000,000 worth of goods, and, of course, had to pay the balance in gold.

We often hear of the forks of a river, especially on the Tyne.

Life Among the Spanish Peasantry.

I took refuge in a farmhouse on the river's bank, out of range of the firing. I had often wished to see how the people lived, and was glad that the opportunity presented itself of so doing. The only living-room was the kitchen, so black with smoke that it was difficult to see across it; there was no chimney and the only exit for the smoke was the window. Seated at the fire, made from logs of wood on the stone floor, was the hostess, a wrinkled old woman, with her hair tied up in a handkerchief, as is the invariable case with old women of all ages, here, attending to the preparation of supper. The only light was that given by the fire. The whole scene was worthy of Rembrandt. The meal was now served. The host was seated on a bench, and at the back of him was hung a board with a handle just like that which the advertising men carry in the streets of London. All of a sudden he took it down, and it formed our table as if by magic, for it had two legs which in the darkness I did not perceive, the handle resting on the bench serving for the others.

Two strapping wenches, daughters of the house, joined us, and the business of the evening commenced, after each had repeated a sort of litany, our host leading. The first dish was an omelet, with lumps of ham. No plates were put on the table, but wooden spoons supplied their places. Having the advantage of the first dip into the dish, I secured enough to avoid the necessity of repetition. Next followed a sort of milk soup and roasted apples. Cider was the only beverage. Frugal was the meal, and early was the time for retiring to rest.

It was past seven, and the inmates, not being able to read or write did not waste candle-light, but made ready for bed, after feeding the cows, who had watched us having supper through holes made in the wooden partition so as to fit their necks. The sleeping arrangements were as simple as those for eating. My bedroom was on the first floor, adjoining the loft, and from it opened different cupboards without windows, in which host, hostess and daughters took rest. Such is the domestic comfort of the Spanish peasantry.

Reading People by their Hair—No Bald Heads Need Apply.

[From Mr. Greer's "Secrets of Beauty,"]

Coarse black hair and dark skin signify great power of character, with a tendency to sensuality. Fine black hair and dark skin indicate strength of character, along with purity and goodness. Still, straight black hair and beard indicates a coarse, strong, rigid straightford character. Fine dark brown hair signifies the combination of exquisite sensibility with great strength of character. Flat clinging, straight hair, a melancholy, but extremely constant character. Coarse red hair indicates powerful animal passions, together with a corresponding strength of character. Auburn hair, with florid countenance, denotes the higher order of sentiment, intensity of feeling and purity of character, with the higher capacity for enjoyment or suffering. Straight, even, smooth and glossy hair denotes strength, harmony and evenness of character, hearty affections, a clear head and superior talents. Fine, silky, supple hair is a mark of delicate and sensitive temperament and speaks in favor of the mind and character. White hair denotes a lymphatic and indolent constitution. And we may add that, besides all these qualities, there are chemical properties residing in the coloring matter which undoubtedly have some effect upon the disposition. Thus, red-haired people are notoriously passionate. Now, red hair is proved by analysis to contain a large amount of sulphur, while very black hair is colored with pure carbon. The presence of these matters in the blood points peculiarities of temperament and feeling which are almost universally associated with them. The very way in which the hair flows is strongly indicative of the ruling passions and inclinations, and perhaps a clever person could give a shrewd guess at the manner of a man or woman's disposition by only seeing the back of their hair.

A SAILOR'S TRICK.—Three men-of-war ships, Dutch, French and English—while anchored in port, were contending with each other for the best display of sailorship; so the Captain of each vessel determined to send aloft an active sailor to perform some deed of grace and daring. The Dutch Captain sent a Dutchman, the French a Frenchman and the English an Irishman. The Dutchman stood on the top of the mainmast with his arm extended. The Frenchman then went aloft and extended both hands.

Now the Irishman thought if he could stand on the top of the mainmast with a leg and an arm extended, he would be declared the most daring sailor. Nimble he clambered aloft until he reached the highest point; thence he carefully balanced himself upon both feet, extending his right hand with a graceful motion. Then he threw out his left leg until it came in line with his right arm. In doing this he ingloriously lost his balance, and fell from the masthead, crashing through the rigging toward the deck. The various ropes against which he came in contact broke his fall, and his velocity was not too great to prevent his grasping a rope attached to the mainyard. To this he hung for two seconds, then dropped lightly to the deck, landing safely on his feet. Folding his arms triumphantly, as if all and all was in the programme, he glanced toward the rival ships and joyously exclaimed:

"There, ye frog-ating and sausage-stuffed furriners, bate that if you can!"

THE DYING WIFE.

Lay the babe upon my bosom, let me feel her sweet, warm breath. For a strange chill o'er me passes, and I know that it is death. I would gaze upon the treasure—scarcely given ere I go—

Feel her rosy, dimpled fingers wander o'er my cheek of snow. I am passing through the waters, but a blessed shore appears—

Kneel beside me, husband, dearest, let me kiss away thy tears. Wrestle with thy grief, as Jacob strove from midnight until day; It may leave an angel's blessing, when it vanishes away.

Lay the babe upon my bosom, 'tis not long she can be there— See! how to my heart she nestles—'tis the pearl I love to wear— If, in after years beside thee sits another in my chair, Though her voice be sweeter music, and my face than hers less fair:

If a cherub call thee father, far more beautiful than this, Love thy first-born, O my husband! turn not from the motherless. Tell her sometimes of her mother—you will call her by my name— Shield her from the winds of sorrow—if she errs, oh, gently blame.

Lead her sometimes where I'm sleeping; I will answer if she calls, And my breath will stir her ringlets, when my voice in blessing falls. Her soft blue eyes will brighten with a wonder whence it came— In her heart, when years pass o'er her, she will find her mother's name.

It is said that every mortal walks between two angels here— One records the ill, but blots it if before the midnight dream Man repenteth; if uncanceled, then he seals it for the skies. And the right-hand angel weepeth, bowing low with veiled eyes.

I will be her right-hand angel, sealing up the good for Heaven— Striving that the midnight watches find no misdeed unforgotten. You will not forget me, darling, when I'm sleeping 'neath the sod? Love the babe upon my bosom as I love thee—next to God.

Humor.

The latest thing in hats—Heads.

A MAN is thinnest when he's a shaving.

The easiest thing to draw is a comparison.

The hydrophobia days are come, the maddest of the year.

If a man is a worm, is a Government official a red-tapeworm.

The vilest sinner may return—everything save an umbrella.

MR. STOCKING has been and married Anna Frost. "Hose-Anna!"

MILLIONS for moieties, remarks Congress, and not for a centennial.

DOCTORS never allow ducks on their premises, they make such personal remarks.

"Tom, what in the world put matrimony in head?" "Well, the fact is, I was getting short of shirts."

AN Irish editor says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

A JUDGE's charge in Iowa—"Gentlemen of the jury, you must now quit eating peanuts and attend to the case."

A MAN who fell into a vat of boiling lard and got out alive, says that it was not an unpleasant sensation after the first moment, but he thought what a mighty queer-shaped doughnut he would make.

GOON COLLINS Graves, the milkman, rode, before the dam's disaster, And as the torrent onward flowed, His steed he spurred the faster; Ah, surely, these be honest times, Since, checking human slaughter, A man of milk neglects his dimes To caution men 'gainst water.

THE Dubuque *Times* is responsible for this: "Phebe Conzins doesn't dress like her brothers of the bar," says the *Chicago Tribune* of Thursday, by way of commencing an item. That's undoubtedly true; she dresses by putting her clothes over her head, while they don't—and what's more, they can't. But what business is it to the *Tribune*, anyhow?

A RED-HIDED cow, with a long rope attached to her horns, and a red-headed, red-faced, red-shirted boy at the end of the rope, dashed up Main street last Monday forenoon. If it was not for a red-eyed dog that darted into the road and tugged at the boy by the seat of his pantaloons, that cow might have landed up at Brewster's with nothing but a jacket sleeve and a finger nail dangling at the end of that rope.—*Danbury News*.

ONE MAN WITH TWO SKULLS.—A stranger in Paris visited a shop, where a variety of "relics" were kept on exhibition, and among them a number of skulls purporting to be those of various historical notabilities. The stranger asked, "Whose skull is in that large box on the shelf?" "Napoleon Bonaparte's," said the shop-keeper. The stranger paid the required fee; examined the skull; commented upon its extraordinary size, and then asked, "Whose skull is in that little box?" "That also is Napoleon's," said the showman, "Pshaw!" said the visitor, "Do you mean to tell me that one man had two skulls?" "Why, certainly," said the Frenchman; "this large skull is Napoleon's at the time of his death; and this little one is his skull when he was only fifteen years of age." "Sure enough," said the stranger; "I really did not think of that," and he paid the fee, and examined the little skull too.—*Biblical Record*.

THE Benefit of the Doubt.—Ethel—"And, oh, mamma, do you know as we were coming along we saw a horrid, horrid woman with a red striped shawl drink something out of a bottle and then hand it to some men. I'm sure she was tipsy." Beatrice (who always looks on the best side of things)—"Perhaps it was only castor oil after all.—*Punch*."

Saturday, June 20.

SENATOR MORTON'S new plan for the election of President and Vice-President is being favorably received by the country. The old system is clumsy and often works unjustly. More than one President has been "elected" by a minority vote. The plan as recommended seeks to give the citizen a direct vote for President, while it retains a State basis for the whole vote. It is, in brief, this: each State shall be divided into as many districts as it has Representatives in Congress, and the candidate having the highest number of votes in each district shall receive the vote of the district; the candidate who receives the highest number of votes in a State shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large; if there be a tie in the State, each candidate shall have one Presidential vote from the State at large; and if more than two have the same number of votes, which is also the highest number, no Presidential vote at large from the State shall be counted; and if more than one person shall have the same vote in a district, being the highest number, no Presidential vote shall be counted from the district; this method shall apply also to the election of the Vice-President; and Congress shall provide for holding and conducting the Presidential elections, and for establishing tribunals to decide contested elections.

The Currency question is again at the same height from where it started. The House has refused to concur in the conference bill adopted by the Senate. One more effort is being made, and both Houses have agreed to a new conference committee, consisting on the part of the Senate of Messrs. Wright, Ferry and Stevenson, and on the part of the House of Messrs. Dawes, McGreevy and Marshall. The adjournment being so near at hand it is very doubtful whether anything can be accomplished during the rush that generally marks the closing hours of a session, which will give relief to the country and meet the approval of Mr. Grant.

THE President has laid before the Senate the Reciprocity treaty to be entered into by this country and Canada. Among its provisions are the free admission and interchange of all natural products of the United States and the British provinces; the reciprocally free admission of the manufactured products of the two countries, specifically enumerated; American and Canada built vessels may carry cargoes and passengers from any port on the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence to any other such port; all canals on either side of the boundary to be open, under the same conditions, to the citizens of the two countries; Lake Michigan to be open to Canadians, as the St. Lawrence has been to Americans; Canadians may purchase American vessels and register them as Canadian, and Americans may purchase and register Canadian-built vessels in like manner, and a joint Commission for the propagation of fish.

WITH the last number of *De Hope* comes a supplement, containing the Annual Report of the Council of Hope College to the General Synod of the Reformed Church. To the friends of the Institution it is a very interesting document, giving a great deal of information. We shall not make any comments on it for the present, other than this. It appears from the number of members of the Council present at the two meetings embraced in the report, that their attendance is very poor, and irregular. The membership of this body numbers twenty-three and on both occasions there was a bare quorum. As we write, the Council is again in session, conducting the annual examinations, and as we are informed, cannot transact any business for want of a quorum. Another fact which attracted our attention is, that the "misunderstanding," whether the Theological Department is at or of Hope College is again indirectly placed before the Synod, a conflict of opinion which should have been settled years ago, in plain and positive language, for the government of parties here, and no longer left depending upon the interpretation or construction of an insignificant at or of.

It would have done the late James Fisk's heart good if he could have seen the ceremonies at his own grave on Decoration Day. An elegant marble monument of the most elaborate design and expensive material has been erected over his grave and inscribed in large letters, FISK, Jr. Four life-size marble figures sit at the four corners, and symbolize the pursuits to which the Colonel devoted his career. One represents "Railroads," another "Music and the Drama," a third "Steamboats," and a fourth "Commerce." The procession numbered about five thousand people, "many of them being the first people of the town." After the Fisk ceremonies were over, the graves of the deceased soldiers were decorated.

ROCHEFORT predicts the overthrow of McMahon within three months.

Reformed Church.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church, met at Poughkeepsie on the 3rd inst.

Among the appointments to Committees we notice: Rev. H. Uiterwyk, on Domestic Missions; Rev. W. Moerdyk on Judicial business, and Rev. M. Kiekenveld and Elder F. Van Driele on Accounts.

On the third day of the session, Prof. Crispell appeared on the floor, and spoke in behalf of the interests of the Theological Department of or at Hope College, favoring a distinction between that and the other departments of the Institution, and preferring that the same may be held under the direct supervision of the General Synod, more independent of the Council of Hope College; also that the endowment for the Theological Chair be held by the Synod and the income thereof paid direct by the Treasurer of the Synod to the Theological Professor of or at Hope College, and not through the Treasurer of the College, as heretofore.

The subject of union with other Presbyterian Churches was duly discussed, and judging from the tenor of most of the remarks made, it is not likely to succeed for the present.

A proposition to amend a part of the liturgy created an excited debate.

In an Eastern paper we find the following statement in regard to the Zealand Masonic difficulty: "A communication was received from Mr. Goosen of Zealand, Mich., complaining of the Consistory of that Church, and referring to the subject of Freemasonry. The letter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. He charges that he applied to the pastor of the church to have his child baptised, but was refused on the ground that he, Mr. Goosen, was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Mr. Goosen protested against such action, and again requested the pastor to baptize his child. The pastor stated that his action had been sanctioned by the Consistory. Mr. Goosen then addressed a letter to the consistory stating the facts, and asked for a certificate, so as to leave the church and join some other where his child could be baptised. The certificate was refused, and charges were brought against him, and he was expelled from the church." The committee in reporting upon the communication recommended that as it was irregular and defective, it be sent back. Mr. Goosen should have placed his case first before the 'Classis of Holland, then before the Particular Synod of Chicago, and finally appealed to the General Synod as the highest tribunal.

The interests of Hope College were favorably recommended to the Board of Education.

Addresses upon the subject of Church labor in the West were made by Rev. Dr. Phelps and Mr. F. Van Driele.

The Synod adjourned to meet at Jersey City, next year.

HOPE COLLEGE.

A Sermon to the Senior Class of the Theological Seminary at Hope College, will be preached in the First Reformed Church, on next Sabbath evening, by Prof. Crispell. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

The Commencement exercises of Hope College will take place on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Reformed Church.

The anniversary of the "Fraternal Society," will be held on Tuesday evening, June 23, in Hope College Chapel. The exercises on that occasion will consist of music and short addresses by graduate members. The public generally are cordially invited to attend.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni of the Academic Department of Hope College, will be held in the College Chapel, on Tuesday, June 23d, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The appointments are as follows:

Orator:—Peter Moerdyk; his alternate, G. Van der Kreeke.

Poet:—H. Borgers; his alternate, J. De Spelder.

Secr.:—J. Hofman.

Editor:—Wm. A. Shields.

Members of Council, the Faculty, and Graduates are specially invited.

At the last meeting it was resolved, that these exercises should be open to the public; therefore to all who are interested, a cordial invitation to be present is extended.

Examination of the Public Schools of the City of Holland.

The examination of the Public Schools of the City of Holland, will begin on Monday, June 22, 1874, at 9 o'clock A. M., and will be conducted in the following order:

Primaries.—Monday.

Intermediates.—Tuesday, and Wednesday forenoon.

Grammar School.—Wednesday afternoon.

High School.—Thursday.

Parents and friends are invited to attend.

T. ROMEYN BECK, } Com.
W. J. SCOTT, }

No.

An Ordinance,

To provide for the payment of the Salaries of Certain City Officers, for the fiscal year of 1874.

The City of Holland Ordains:—

SECTION 1. The City Marshal shall receive a salary of Five Hundred dollars per year; The City Clerk shall receive a salary of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars per year; The City Treasurer shall receive a salary of One Hundred dollars per year; The City Collector shall receive a salary of Two Hundred dollars per year; The City Attorney shall receive a salary of One Hundred dollars per year, and the Chief of the Fire Department shall receive a salary of Twenty-five dollars per year.

SEC. 2. All salaries before mentioned shall be computed from the commencement of the present term of office of the officers named, except that of the City Clerk, which shall be computed from April 1st, 1874, and shall be payable quarterly; provided there are moneys in the treasury applicable to the payment thereof.

SEC. 3. This Ordinance shall take immediate effect.

Approved this 17th day of June, A. D. 1874.
I, CAPTAIN, Mayor.

Attest: CHA'S F. POST, City Clerk.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

HEBER WALSH,

Proprietor of "CITY DRUG STORE,"

Established in New York from 1845-1857. In Michigan since 1857.

A Change of Programme Each Week.

MARKET REPORT.

We note a decline in the price of FIRST CLASS PHYSICIANS. We quote only one offered at

FIFTY DOLLARS and Two Cents.

Price bid—FIFTY DOLLARS. No Sales reported.

QUININE AND CALOMEL prescriptions prepared at the CITY DRUG STORE, at half the price other store, charge.

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Remember this: We do not buy up Physicians (even at their own price), nor do we pay any one a percentage for their Prescriptions. We believe that when a Doctor receives his pay for the visit he makes, he has no further claim on his patient; and we do not propose to charge the patient an extra price and play into the Doctor's hands.

It is a fact not well known, and therefore we wish it distinctly understood, that when you receive a prescription, **No matter whose name may be printed on it**, you are at perfect liberty to have it prepared at any Store you wish. The knowledge of this fact accounts in part for the very large number of prescriptions put up at the CITY DRUG STORE, a number more than double that of all the other establishments in our City combined.

Eighth Street,

Holland City.

Special Notices.

WANTED.

Two Girls, to do general Housework. Inquire at the Aetna House.

Just Received.

Kimm's Pills, Worm Cakes, Ague Cure and Bitters. We intend to keep these Medicines on hand.
G. C. JONES & CO.
Olive, Mich., June 1, 1874. 120-4w

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, June 24th, at 7½ o'clock sharp.

N. B. The Installation of Officers will take place.

W. J. SCOTT, W. M.
J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y. 47-1y

I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND CITY LODGE, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, N. G.
R. K. HEALD, Rec. Sec'y.

R. A. SCHOOTEN, Per. Sec'y. 47-1y

To the traveling public, and those leaving for Grand Rapids on the afternoon train, we would state that BURGARD'S, 33 Pearl Street, is the best place for a meal, or a lunch, in Grand Rapids. Everything necessary for a first-class restaurant, is kept there and there is no unnecessary delay. Try and see. 115-

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only safe article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subside, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The receipt is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or swelled horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, \$1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

Wool! Wool!

Wanted by the undersigned all the wool they can buy. Call at the meat market of H. VAN DER HAAR, where we will pay the highest market price.
VAN DER HAAR & METZ.
Holland, June 18, 1874. 121-124.

PEACH BASKETS & BERRY BOXES.

WHO WANTS ANY?

000,000,001 qt. Berry.
000,001 Berry crates.
000,000,001 R. R. Peach Baskets.
For sale by H. D. POST.

CHANGE OF FRONT, NEW FIRM!

M. P. VISSER.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

At the Store of M. P. VISSER, everything can be found. The public of the City and Country, are requested not to pass by before calling in and examining the prices at which my goods are sold, and if they are found satisfactory, to make their purchases of me, and return home, well pleased.
Respectfully Yours,
M. P. VISSER.

A Full Line of Dry-Goods!

FLOUR AND FEED.

Family Supplies:—Salt Pork, Corn Beef, Smoked Hams, Shoulders and Tongue, Codfish, Mackerel, Herrings, Oysters, etc.—Pickles, Peaches, Catsup, etc.—Pork and Beef, by the Barrel.

No Credit. Cash or Ready Pay.

CASH FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

Holland, June 1st, 1874. 120-122

Farm for Sale.

AT HALF ITS VALUE.

The Subscriber offers his beautiful farm, for sale, containing 80 acres first-rate land, situated 3 miles north of the city of Amboy, Ill. 6 miles south of Franklin, 10 miles east of the city of Dixon and 2½ miles west of Lee Centre; has a good frame dwelling house and large frame barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, corn cribs and sheds, 3 wells of never failing water, about 600 bearing Apple Trees, calculated to bear from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels this season. Peach, Plum, Cherry & Pear Trees, all bearing, Grapes, Currants, Strawberries, Pie Plant & Asparagus in great abundance. There is 18 acres into Corn, 16 acres with Oats, 14 acres in Pasture, balance in Timothy meadow. The whole will be sold for \$4,000; \$1,600 can be paid at times to suit purchaser. Title perfect. For further particulars address:

June 1, 1874. R. D. PIERONNET,
Amboy, Lee Co., Illinois.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.

"FANNY SHRIVER."

The Public are informed that the pleasant and beautiful little steamer FANNY SHRIVER of Holland, can be chartered any day or evening during the summer season to make excursions on

Black Lake & Lake Michigan.

We would further announce that in addition to the above arrangements, we have also purchased a large barge, which will be fitted up with suitable seats and awnings, and will accommodate from 300 to 400 persons, and admirably adapted for Sunday-School picnics or large excursions.

Parties chartering, have the exclusive control for that day.

Holland, June 1st, 1874. Captain,
120 ft

Dr. G. SITES, DENTIST.

To the Public of Holland and vicinity—I would respectfully announce that I have permanently located in this place, for the purpose of practicing my profession of Dentistry. All operations upon the teeth will be carefully performed, and diseases of the mouth belonging to Dental Practise, will be promptly treated. Mechanical Dentistry, in all the various styles will be executed in the most workmanlike manner; all operations warranted. My office is in Mr. Van Landegend's Brick Building, 2nd floor, in rooms lately occupied as Reading Room of the Y. M. C. A.

G. SITES, Dentist.
HOLLAND, Mich., April 17, 1874. 113-2stf

BENSON & WADSWORTH.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies and Champagnes,

No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sole Agents in the United States for the

Wine Houses of C. C. BENSON & CO.,

OF RHEIMS, COGNAC AND LONDON.

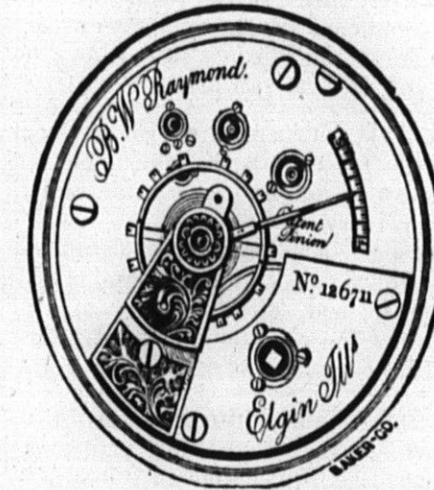
Benson's Fine Old Golden Grape Cognac is the finest Brandy ever exported from a French vineyard, and can be procured only from us. Champagnes, Sherries and Ports of the finest flavors, all from the houses of C. C. Benson & Co. Our goods are sold and delivered in their original packages as they left the vineyard in France, and guaranteed perfectly pure.

Price List sent free on application. 115-1y

SHIPPING Bills and Shipping

Tags, printed at This Office.

ALBERS & WYNNE, JEWELERS.



Have Constantly on hand a select Assortment of Fine Watches and Clocks, of the best Manufacture, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Spectacles, Notions, etc.

REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done in the best manner and warranted.

GIVE US A CALL!

Our Store is at the Old Albers' Stand, West of Van Landegend & Melis.

J. ALBERS,
Holland, Mich., June 1, 1874. C. B. WYNNE.

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

Always keep a full and well selected stock of Furniture, at prices corresponding with the times.

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Feathers,

Feather Beds,

Mattresses,

COFFINS.

Wall paper bought of us, will be trimmed free of charge.

46-2s 1y

Meat Market,

—OF—

Jacob Kuite.

Since the dissolution of our co-partnership, I am carrying on this business alone, at the OLD STORE, where I can be found at all times, and where I will keep constantly on hand, the choicest of Salt and Fresh Meats, and offer them at the lowest prices. I expect to see all our old friends, to come and call on me, when I will offer them such bargains as will induce them to purchase their daily rations with me.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. JACOB KUIITE.

46-2s 1y

TEA AGENTS WANTED.

TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to Agents. Send for circular. Address: ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

The Christian Union, Henry Ward Beecher, Editor, of Oct. 25th last, says: "Parties wishing to get up clubs, and all who can get orders for TEA, should write him for a circular."

The New York Weekly Tribune, of Sept. 3d, says: "All 'Granges' should write Robt. Wells for circular."

The Scythe, of Sept. 20, says: "Robt. Wells is thoroughly reliable."

115-135

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

FACTS SWORN TO

Dr. J. P. Fittler—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penna. in 1833, and after 30 years' experience, perfected Dr. Fittler's Vegetable Rheumatism Syrup. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 20th April, 1874.

F. A. OSBOURN, Notary Public, Phila.

We have many more cures of it, and will satisfy any one trying us. Rev. Thos. Murphy, D. D., Frankford, Phila. Rev. C. J. Ewing, Media, Pa. Rev. J. B. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, N. Y. Rev. Jos. Rogers, Falls Church, Phila., &c. Afflicted persons write Dr. Fittler, Phila., for extraordinary pamphlet & guarantee, gratis. \$50 Reward for a curable case. No cure no charge, a reality. Sold by Druggists.

P. S. Dr. Fittler's Pills, 20 cts., should be used with Syrup. 106-1y

The Old and Reliable House

OF E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he still sustains his old reputation, and that nobody needs to be wanting in anything which belongs to his line of trade.

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.
Also a full line of

FINDINGS!!

The most competent workmen constantly employed, and all work made up in the latest style and with dispatch.

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3 1/2-1y

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY.

CARL ZEEB,

PROPRIETOR.

A good article of LAGER BEER and ALE on hand at all times.

All orders promptly attended to, and no cartage charged for

DELIVERY.

The proprietor would announce that he pays the highest

CASH FOR BARLEY AND HOPS.

Holland, January 28, 1874. 50-3s-1y

FLOUR & FEED

STORE OF

SLOOTER & HIGGINS,
8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the fact that we have opened, in LABARBE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Landegend's) a FLOUR AND FEED STORE. We shall keep constantly on hand everything that pertains to a

First-class Flour & Feed Store.

Flour, Feed,
Hay, Grain,
and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, March 13, 1874. 108-1y

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN:

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, - - HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3-1y

J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,
MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

AGENT FOR

U.S. Ex. Co. & M. L. S. R. R.

Office at M. L. S. R. R. Depot,
HOLLAND, MICH.

46-2s-1y

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.
HOLLAND, MICH.,

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office.

N. KENYON.

R. KANTERS,

DEALER IN

STAVES, WOOD AND BARK.

I hereby give notice to all interested that during this season, I will pay the Highest Cash Price for White Oak Staves.

CASH ON DELIVERY!

I will also contract for future delivery, and am prepared to receive staves on any Dock on the Banks of Black Lake, and River or at any of the Railroad Stations. All correspondence by Mail will receive prompt attention. R. KANTERS.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 1, 1874. 115-1y

\$5 to \$20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINTON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Notings.

On the contrary—riding on a mule.

The prop. *Ira Chaffee* is fitted up for wrecking purposes.

The City Treasurer has received \$384 primary school money, and \$38.40 for library purposes.

The examination of the Public Schools of the City of Holland, begins on Monday. See Notices.

The health of Rev. Dr. A. C. Van Raalte, has so far recovered, that he has started on a trip to Kansas.

The Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in this State, has issued a circular calling for aid in behalf of the Louisiana sufferers.

Mr. J. W. MINDERHOUT, has the job of building the residence of Engineer King, on 9th Street. It will be a two-story frame building, with stone basement.

This has been an awful week for accidents of all sorts; besides those mentioned on this page, we might name half a dozen others, of run-aways, shooting scrapes, etc.

The "accommodation train" from Grand Rapids on Saturday evening, failed to connect with parties who were sure to come home that same evening, in consequence whereof they did not reach here until two days afterwards.

A DELEGATION from the Lake Shore region, after completing their usual shopping on Saturday afternoon, and while on their way home, had a mutual melee and fist-fight, resulting in two wounded, one witness, and one victor. They have since settled the matter.

At the Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Michigan, held last week in St. Mark's Church, at Grand Rapids, the division of the Diocese was agreed upon. This division will divide the State, North and South, nearly at the Meridian, commencing at the county line between Branch and Hillsdale counties, and extending to the Northern part of the State, between the counties of Emmet and Cheboygan.

ANOTHER member of the Douma family has been visited by one or more of the class of rowdies that infest the North-Holland neighborhood. Some night last week, they entered his orchard and girdled between thirty and forty five-years old apple-trees. No terms can be found, which will more properly designate such villains from the balance of mankind than those used by Parson Brownlow in the early days of the rebellion: "hell-born, hell-bound, hell-deserving." Such diabolical outrages, might be used as arguments in support of the Darwin theory of the origin of men. We have doubted lately whether there was a proportionate distribution of law and gospel in that locality.

FROM what we can learn the West part of the old School District, lying between the Allegan County line and the City limits is still dissatisfied with the location of the site for a school house. The District School Board lately organized has been dissolved by the School Inspectors of the township, on Tuesday, for the reason that the School of the District was a graded School, and required the election of a Board of Trustees, as the proper successors of the old Board. The following parties were elected as trustees: B. Grootenhuis, H. Van der Haar, W. Diekema, H. Manting, J. Visscher and F. Plassman. It appears that that part of the District consisting of Sect. 33, the east part of Sect. 32, and a part of Sect. 28, prefer to be annexed to School District No. 4, of the Township of Holland. The settlement between the City and the District will be made soon, and the building of the school house commenced with.

KILL or Cure—Kill. Arsenic as a substitute for quinine did not operate with the desired result in the following case. Mr. Frederick Gadick, came here from Racine, Wis., a year ago last May, and settled in the Fifth Ward, bought a lot there and built a house on it. He was a German, had been in this country several years, was fifty-six years old, a tanner by trade, married and lived happy and contented, until the fever and ague made life unpleasant to him. He had been shaking and suffering for several months; finally after exhausting all the remedies known to him, he was told one day, about four weeks ago, that arsenic was a sure remedy for the ague. In a spell of despair he stated that he might as well be dead than to suffer with the ague all his life, and bought ten cents' worth of arsenic, of which he took one-half on Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, and the other half one hour afterwards. At 1 o'clock a physician was sent for. Dr. Annis attended, but the dose was too much, and at 4 o'clock the poor man was dead. An inquest was held that same day before Justice Post, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. The jury consisted of Messrs. M. D. Howard, Geo. Metz, S. Webster, M. Van Dyke, F. Souter and B. Lasman.

The great American game—Heads, I win; tails, you lose.

The *Fanny* will make an excursion trip to the harbor on Monday evening.

TRUEDELL'S saw-mill, at Muskegon, burned down last week. Cause unknown; loss, \$35,000.

We are happy to announce that Messrs. H. Van Der Haar and Geo. Metz, have hung out their shingle for "wool." See their advertisement in another column.

WILLIAM J. Wells, chief bookkeeper in the banking house of M. V. Aldrich, Grand Rapids, fell dead on Monday, in the First National Bank, while making the day's clearances. Cause, heart-disease.

The Engelman Transportation Company is seriously considering the project of building, at Milwaukee, a large freight and passenger propeller for their Grand Haven line; the new boat to conform as nearly as possible to the model of the ill-fated Ironsides.

The will of the late General Dyer is a model for brevity and clearness. It is as follows: "I, Alexander B. Dyer, chief of ordnance, United States Army, reposing the utmost confidence in my beloved wife, Eliza B. Dyer, bequeath all my property, real and personal, to her, and constitute her sole executrix."

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod, at Philadelphia, has declared itself opposed to the admission of members of secret societies, including Granges. This is the same denomination that censured Geo. H. Stuart, President of the Christian Commission during the war, for singing a hymn, in another Presbyterian Church.

The saw-mill of Messrs. Eggleston, Hazelton & Co., at Clyde, lately destroyed by the fire, is being rapidly rebuilt. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hazelton in the city, this week, and he informed us that the new building is fairly on the way, and that they expect to commence active operations by the first of August next. The machinery is now in the shops of Messrs. A. Leitel & Bros., Grand Rapids, and The Rodgers Iron Manufacturing Company, at Muskegon.

REV. H. UTERWYK, of the Third Reformed Church, of this city, while East, attending the meeting of General Synod, through the columns of the *Christian Intelligence*, makes a last appeal in behalf of his church, stating that with a little more help they would be able to proceed and let the job of plastering, when the building can be used in an unfinished state until the people themselves shall be able to finish it.

On Wednesday forenoon a part of the South wall of the basement of Mr. Kenyon's new building gave way, and fell in. Whether this was caused from the pressure of the sand from the outside, or because the wall in being built by sections, was not properly connected or jointed, we did not learn. Several men were at work at the time, and escaped harmless, with the exception of Mr. R. Doktor, who was nearly buried under this mass of falling stone and dirt. With the necessary assistance he was soon taken from under the debris. Although severely bruised, and suffering with pain, he has apparently escaped fatal injuries and fractured limbs. Drs. Ledebor and Annis, and Van Den Berg of Zeeland were called in, and as we go to press Mr. D. is doing as well as can be expected.

ANOTHER inquest before Justice Post, was held on Monday evening, the particulars of which are as follows: The section-men between this place and North Holland, on the M. L. S. R. R., while going up on Monday morning, and when about half a mile north of the latter station, discovered a man lying across the track, apparently drunk. They picked him up and conveyed him to Mr. Bennett's barn, which was near by, the woman of that place refusing to take him into the house. The section-men soon noticed that the man was somewhat deranged, and had been destitute of food and other necessities of life; left him some victuals and water, went about their work, and did not return until evening, when they found him in a dying condition. They then placed him on their hand-car and brought him to the city, arriving here about nine o'clock in the evening. Ten minutes after their arrival the poor fellow died, no one knowing anything positive as to who or from where he was. The evidence at the inquest points to his being the same man that was put off the train at Grand Junction, on the C. & M. L. S. R. R., some two or three weeks since. At first he was identified by some as being the same party arrested here last winter for "false personation," whereupon our County Superintendent, Mr. R. K. Heald, send word to the friends and relatives of this party, living in the township of Olive, who contradicted this statement in positive language. The verdict of the jury was that the man died of exposure and starvation. The jury was composed of Messrs. W. Benjaminse, G. Sites, L. T. Kanters, J. E. Higgins, J. D. Everhard and J. Grootenhuis.

STRAWBERRIES are selling at 10 cents a quart.

The Spring Lake *Independent*, comes out remarkably improved, out and inside.

GEORGE William Curtis' eulogy on Charles Sumner, in Boston, was a most scholarly oration.

The work on Pine Street is progressing finely, and when finished will be a first-class improvement.

New apples are one dollar and ten cents a quart. Ten cents for the apples and a dollar for a doctor.

The Street Commissioner has the job on hand of cleaning the gutters, which is a noble deed, considering the amount of dirt.

The sidewalks along Main Street, in the Eastern part of the City, are being well laid and are a great improvement in that locality.

The Republican State central committee, at a meeting held in Jackson, June 9, decided to call the Republican State convention at Lansing, on Aug. 26.

On Monday the Circuit Court opened and a delegation of six of our countrymen started on a naturalization pilgrimage to Grand Haven, and when they returned, a prouder set of fellows were never seen.

A MEETING of the wholesale liquor dealers and brewers of Detroit, was held on the 6th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the method of an organization to further their interests in regard to the prohibitory laws. A permanent State organization was effected, and among the names for the Executive Committee we notice, "M. P. Visser, Holland."

WHILE Mr. Robert Howard, on Friday forenoon was at work in the woods, six or seven miles north of the city, peeling bark, he met with a serious accident. His partner working right by the side of him, and chopping on the same tree, hit his ax against a limb, when it glanced off and struck Mr. Howard on the left leg, right above the knee-pan, making a cut of about four inches wide, down to the bone. He was brought to town on the freight train on the M. L. S. R. R. Dr. F. S. Ledebor dressed the wound. Mr. Howard lives on the North Holland road, about one mile North of the City.

The adjourned meeting of the Citizens' Association was held on Tuesday evening. The weather being rainy, there was not a large attendance. The chair announced the appointment of the other members who, with the chairman will constitute the Committee on Emigration: E. Van Der Veen, K. Schaddelee, J. Van Landegend and G. Van Schelven. The Committee on permanent organization, through Mr. H. D. Post, reported in favor of a re-organization of the old association, and that the Committee would make their final report at the next meeting. Adjourned until Tuesday evening, June 23, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

At the City Hotel meetings, held on Monday and Thursday evenings, to make the necessary preparations for the "Fourth," the several committees previously appointed brought in satisfactory reports and it was resolved to proceed with the "Day." Hon. F. J. Littlejohn, of Allegan, has been secured to deliver the oration, and Rev. H. Uterwijk will be requested to make a short address in the Holland language. Ample preparation will be made for excursions on the Lakes. The Cornet Band has generously offered their services during half of the day. The exclusive use of the — Square (why don't the Council give it some appropriate name) has been obtained, and stands, seats and awnings will be erected to accommodate all. During the afternoon, the amusements for the day may be looked for. The display of fireworks in the evening will form a very attractive part of the festivities. The further arrangement and perfection of the program has been left to a general Committee of arrangements, composed of Messrs. W. H. Joslin, R. Kanters, H. D. Post, P. Pfanstiel, W. Diekema, G. W. McBride, H. Boone, S. Reidsema, G. J. Haverkate, J. Van Landegend, J. Kroon and G. Van Schelven. These gentlemen will please all meet at the News office, at 7 1/2 o'clock, this evening.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF HOLLAND.

ARRIVALS.

June 12 schr A. Pluggier Chicago 87 t—light.
" 13 schr Joeses Chicago 120 t—1 bal cement.
" 14 schr Garibaldi Racine 36 t—light.
" 15 schr Spray Chicago 48 t—light.
" 16 bark Contest Racine 97 t—light.
" 17 bark Wollin Chicago 49 t—light.
" 18 schr Tri Color Chicago 36 t—800 bush corn.

DEPARTURES.

June 12 schr A. Pluggier 89 t—100 cords bark.
" 13 schr Joeses 120 t—135 cords bark.
" 14 schr Garibaldi 36 t—18 cords bark.
" 15 schr Spray 48 t—25 cords bark 18 cords wood.
" 16 bark Contest 87 t—30 cords bark.
" 17 schr Arrow 67 t—90 cords soft wood 30 cords bark.
" 18 schr Wollin 49 t—30 m ft ash lumber 25 m ft white wood lumber.
" 19 schr J. L. Shank 25 t—25 cord

JACOB FLIEMAN.

Has re-opened his carriage and wagon manufactory at his old stand on Riverstreet, where he may be found, ready at all times to make anything in the line of

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,

Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skeins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.

I USE NOTHING BUT

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

Thanking my old customers for past favors, I solicit a call from them, and as many new ones as want anything in my line.

47-Mcl-1y

J. FLIEMAN

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

Which they are offering at Prices, that defy Competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

To any part of the City.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, at our New Store on River Street, next to Van Putten's Drug Store. 46-Mcl-1y

WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,

(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)

PRACTICAL

Engineers and Machinists.

MESSRS P. WINTERS, E. WINTERS and J. BROWER, have formed a co-partnership under the above firm name, and will devote themselves with all due attention and diligence to anything and everything pertaining to the line of Engineers and Machinists. The Shop and Foundry are located at the old stand, west of HEALD'S.

THE BLACKSMITHSHOP formerly run by P. & E. Winters, will be continued as before.

THE PLOW BUSINESS heretofore conducted and managed by R. K. Heald has been transferred to us, and will be run in connection with the above.

MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special attention.

SHIP BLACKSMITHING, done in all its branches with promptness and dispatch.

Mill owners and manufacturers are requested to give us a call.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1874.

108-1y

I WANT

Everybody who wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, GLASS, etc., to call and examine my stock. The

Holland City White Lead

is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors. Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH

Druggist & Pharmacist.

W. VAN PUTTEN,

GENERAL DEALER IN

Drugs AND Medicines,

Paints and Oils,

Putty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,

Choice Wines and Liquors,

Fancy Soaps & Perfumery.

Tooth Brushes,

Clothes Brushes,

Hair Brushes,

Shaving Brushes,

and Paint Brushes.

Razors and Razor Straps,

Chamois Skins, and

Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, Day or Night.

46-Mcl-1y

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A

SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46-Mcl-1y

THE AUTHOR OF "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE MANY CLAIMING THE TITLE.

As a poet I've never been famous,
Which I think at a glance you will see,
But for jumbling up words altogether,
I doubt if my boat there can be.

I once wrote a piece for a paper
Entitled the "Beautiful Snow,"
And the boy who acted as carrier
Now sleeps in the valley below.

'Twas caused by the editor's anger
Upon being presented, you know,
With a poem of forty-two verses—
All ending with "Beautiful Snow."

He was kicked from the sanctum instant,
Then down two or three flights of stairs,
And the pavement impeding his progress
Put an end to his worldly affairs.

The spot where his bones lie reposing
Is marked by a plain-looking stone,
Which advises all juvenile poets
To let snow and its beauty alone.

Or it may be the death of another,
Too horrid for pen to relate,
And occasion some poor aged parents
To bemoan their son's awful fate.

So, whenever I'm asked for a poem,
I think of that boy's sad demise,
And never put "Beautiful Snow" in
When it's possible to do otherwise.

But how can a person avoid it?
When one's been accustomed, you know,
To read every day in the papers
A poem on the "Beautiful Snow."

The name of the author is doubted—
Some say it was written by Poe,
While others say that it wasn't;
So how's a poor fellow to know?

Then again the credit is given
To one who had fallen from grace,
Who once was as pure as the snow-dake,
And was sought for the charms of her face.

Who died in a charity hospital
From the effects of her terrible woe,
And his said that they found on her person
The poem on the "Beautiful Snow."

But rumor more recently has it—
'Twas written by one of the "Reds,"
Who was known as Chief of the Modocs
And King of the Lava Beds.

Now, who ever the author may be,
I think it is time to come out
And enlighten an anxious public
By telling us what he's about—

The cause of his quiet seclusion,
And the whereabouts of his home;
And whether he's married or single,
Or lives, like a hermit, alone.

Whether he's man born of a woman,
Inhabiting this world below,
Or whether he's only a spirit
In the form of the "Beautiful Snow."

If a being, he ought to be knighted,
And his head with thorns should be crown'd,
Made King of the Cannibal Islands,
Or some country that's not yet found;

And when he tries of his glory,
And votes it decidedly stale,
He should be given in charge of the Kuklux,
And escorted around on a rail;

And then, on some cold winter's evening,
When the snow has covered the ground,
In a coat of coal-tar and feathers,
They should lower him gently down

To a sleep of peace and quiet,
Away from this world of show,
With naught but the heavens above him,
In a bed of his "Beautiful Snow."

BETSEY BOBBETT.

My! but Mrs. Betsey Bobbett was a spry little widow. She walked as though she was moved by steel springs, especially if 'Squire Wilkins happened to be passing her house. If she saw him tilting by in his gig, she was sure to be busy at the front window, picking an imaginary dead leaf off the rosegeranium, or culling spray of mimosa to fasten among her bonny brown curls. Sometimes she would be coming round the house from the cistern-pump, and she would flit her ruffles in a way to show the "broidered hems of her marvelously dainty skirts and the trimmest of all prettily-arched ankles.

She was as artful as a mink, Betsey was, and it was very certain that she had laid her plans to captivate the village 'Squire. Her brother thought so—he was an old bachelor who lived with her—and all the trouble Ira knew was the fear that Betsey would marry and his cozy relations be broken up. He embraced every opportunity to say something against every marriageable widower or susceptible bachelor in the neighborhood.

"No, I don't like the looks o' 'Squire Wilkins, nohow," he said one evening, as he leaned back in his chair at the tea-table and picked his teeth leisurely. "Them deep, up-and-down wrinkles 'tween his eyebrows are enough for me; when you see them on anybody's face you may look out for ill-natur and a cross, fault-finding disposition. But where they run this way," and he arched his eyebrows up, until his skinny-looking forehead lay in deep furrows plowed horizontally, "why, then you may expect a good-natured man, not fault-finding nor hard to please."

"It's nothing to me who's ill-tempered or who has wrinkles, I'm sure," said Betsey, smiling demurely; "but I never believed much in signs. You know our old Grandmother Tresway was as full of contrariness as the old fellow himself, and people looked in her smooth face, as placid as a china doll's, and they called her asaint, and a mother in Israel, and all such holy, significant titles. You remember how she used to throw the tea-pot, or the press-board, or the boot-jack, or anything that came in her way, at us young ones."

And so the talk of the brother and sister drifted on until it ran into the past, and they both talked of old times and half-forgotten adventures, and they spent a very pleasant evening together, as they usually did.

The next evening, just after dusk, the 'Squire called and stayed an hour or so. He had not intended stopping long—just ran in to see how Ira managed to keep his sweet potatoes all winter—he'd never had luck keeping his, somehow. Ira hurried and told him, secretly hoping that he'd go home immediately, but the 'Squire was in no hurry.

They talked election news and discussed the candidates for Governor, and for Lieutenant-Governor, and Congress, and yet the 'Squire lingered. He was building a new house, frame, story and a-half, with two dormer windows, that cost fifty dollars each. He said "dormer

windows were so charming to sit in and watch the sun set in the summer evenings when the mellar light fringed all the hills with glory;" here he ran his spongy hands into his pockets and then plowed his fingers through his well-dyed, ambrosial locks, and then fell to milking his sooty black beard, while he glanced over at the widow, whose eyes spake again.

"Or," he continued, "it is pleasant to sit in a dormer winder in the full o' the moon and watch him sailin' among the clouds in all his evangelical majesty. One knows how to vally a friend at such a time;" and he rolled up his eyes and milked on leisurely, while he sighed.

"That's so," said Ira, thinking that he ought to say something to show himself an appreciative listener.

"I've not planned yet how I'll have my upper rooms divided off; I want them handy and to be as large as possible," and he cast his round, white orbs up to the ceiling, thinking that he looked like a poet whose eyes were in a "fine frenzy rolling."

"This is fine October weather," said the widow, tossing back her curls and rocking gently to and fro, giving her head just motion enough to swing the glittering pendants in her ears and make them catch the light of the lamp and sparkle there most bewitchingly. Oh, it was a captivating little dodge, and it worked like a charm. The 'Squire's heart melted like a roll of July butter.

Her hands lay prettily in her lap; she continued: "I always think of what the poet sung of October. He says:

"There is a vigor in the air
That brings such light to heart and eye
As came not with the summer glow
Of days gone by."

She recited it rather mournfully, and raised her voice at the end of each line until she came to the last, and she gradually let it die away in a whisper. That was artful dodge number two.

Ira was growing uneasy at the sentimental turn matters were taking, and thinking of hospitality, he said: "'Squire, s'posin' we have a basket o' walnuts to eat—some o' them boosters that growed down on the bottom?"

"No, I believe not; I ate a hearty supper this evening, thank you," said the 'Squire. "Now my family room is a trifle larger than this," he continued, and he looked all around the room, scrutinizingly.

The widow was glad that she had swept down the cobwebs that very morning, and that Ira had whitewashed overhead the week before the State Fair. To all outside appearances she was a tip-top housekeeper. But, sometimes, if she was in a hurry, she did not make her bed more than three times in one week. Nobody knew it but Ira, and he didn't care a cent.

Ira stood his ground and managed to say something every time the 'Squire spoke; he was determined that he shouldn't have an opportunity to talk sentiment to Betsey, for if he did, dear knows where it would end. There was the 'Squire, a well-to-do widower, a good provider, only two children, rich and looking about for a partner to share his joys and his sorrows. There was his sister, Betsey Bobbett, only turned of thirty-three, neat, handsome, smart as a cricket, and her husband dead as a doornail, this eighteen months over, and why shouldn't she marry if she took a notion? But he couldn't live in the same house with the 'Squire and Betsey, even if they wanted him to. He thought, and thought, and scratched his head over the problem, and his lower jaw fell, and for two days he pondered sorrowfully over this new dilemma.

One day Betsey was going over to her cousin's to a quilting, and Ira was to keep house and have the tea-kettle boiling at five o'clock in the evening.

Now, nobody would guess what an ugly thing old Brother Ira did in her absence. Oh, the selfish old churl was driven to it! He knew it wasn't manly or kind, but how could he give up his cozy quarters and see Betsey's smiles lavished upon another?

Poor fellow, he arraigned himself, and while under indictment he said: "Now, Ira Josephus Barnabee, you know very well that you are the vicious-est mortal that ever lived, but something must be done. You don't want to be set adrift and be compelled to try the realities of a cruel world that always was hard on orphans and poor folks!"

Ira often dwelt with pathos on the fact of his being an orphan. He was not a very tender orphan, being in his forty-seventh year; but that is the way with some people, they will howl over one old-time, by-gone sorrow all through their lives.

Ira knew that Madame Wilkins, deceased, had been a very pink of a housekeeper, and the bereft 'Squire thought this requirement the one thing needful in a wife. She must mop all the floors every Saturday, sweep down the cobwebs, polish the tinware, and do all the little things that his mother used to do. Of course her successor must be all she had been.

After Betsey had been gone an hour or two, Ira walked leisuely over to the new story-and-a-half frame house of 'Squire Wilkins, and seated himself on the work-bench and commenced playing with the little curly shavings.

The 'Squire came in and began showing him round through the house very courteously. When they were up-stairs Ira said: "You'd ought to have your rooms divided off like my sister Betsey has; I think hers are very convenient."

"I wish I had the plan of her rooms," said the 'Squire, brightening up as though the idea tantalized him.

"Get your rule and come right over along with me; there's nobody at home to-day, and we'll have full possession ourselves."

So the two men trudged off together to Widow Betsey Bobbett's little rose-

covered cottage in the edge of the village.

Now I don't want to insinuate, but I verily believe that Ira Josephus, the selfish old bachelor brother, had been all through Rose Cottage, just trying how badly he could tumble together the contents, and what a suspicion he could cast upon that little housekeeper, Betsey Bobbett. In the pantry the doors of the cupboard stood staring wide open, showing a heterogeneous mess of cold boiled cabbage, pork, fish, turnips, pickles, buttermilk and meat-fryings, with nut-cakes, broken pies, dry bread, etc. The doors of the clothes-press stood ajar, and bonnets, hats, hose, gaiters, gowns and slippers were thrown promiscuously together in tumbled heaps—dirty and clean, broken and whole, all just as though tumbled out of a rag-peddler's wagon in a hurricane. The sitting-room was in prime disorder; a basket of walnuts and a plate of apples with peelings and cores among them, occupied a place in the middle of the floor. But her bed-room was the worst. The bed was not made; on one post hung a nightcap (it wasn't hers, Ira must have put his there); it was made of red flannel, without a hem or binding, the back part of it was puckered all up by a string run round in it. On another post hung an old hoop-skirt that looked as if it had come out of Noah's ark after doing good service for Noah's wife and his sons' wives. Stockings lay scattered about and shoes just as they had been kicked off, corsets, bustles, underclothing, and all the *et cetera* of a bed-room, in a dilapidated condition. Ira acted very naturally, just as if everything was right and not unusual.

"Now, 'Squire, this bed-room is a good-size, 'bout square, I should think," said the unimpressible Ira, taking the rule and beginning to measure from the wall right opposite the bed; "take the measure and see for yourself;" and he handed it to the bereft widower.

He took it and continued on with the same measurement that Ira had commenced. Of course it ran right under the bed. Now beds will get dirty under them. I don't know what's the reason, but the first sign of disorder in a bed-room begins with a fluffness on the carpet under it. Then we women all know what a glorious receptacle "under yon bed" is for shoes, boxes, dirty clothes, cast-off duds, and anything one wants to put out of sight "just for a little while." Good housekeepers sometimes so far depart from their integrity as to let things get in a muss in their bed-rooms. It is not for us to say whether Betsey Bobbett's bed-room was generally tidy or not.

Dreadful, wasn't it? that just while the immaculate 'Squire was down on all fours, away back under the bed, among feathers, and straw, and boxes, and bundles, and other things, a patting little trip was heard running up the stairs, as light as a kitten's springy step, and who should come bounding into the room, curls a-flying, and eyes sparkling, and cheeks aglow, but Betsey Bobbett herself!

"Oh, good heavens!" she screamed, as one glance of her eye took in the whole scene.

Ira was standing leaning over, anxiously watching the 'Squire, who was under the bed, save that his legs were visible, or as much of them as were boots.

"What does this mean? I'd like to know," she said, in a shrill voice, holding up both trembling hands as though aghast with horror.

The 'Squire came a-hustling out, crab-style, from among the debris, with his hair all pushed the wrong way, and the tails of his coat turned up over his back. He made a great clang and clatter and noise, and disarranged the hidden things generally; but he got out at last and tried to look like a man who had been following a legitimate calling.

"Now, I say no gentleman will enter a lady's private room under such circumstances," said she, looking at the measuring-rule; "and especially in her absence! It's horrible! it's awful!" and the poor little thing clasped her hands up to her face and sobbed hysterically.

"He only wanted to measure the rooms afore he planned his'n," said the brother, in a cringing voice, looking at his sister, and feeling really sorry that matters had taken such an unfavorable turn. His plan had worked well, but hadn't stopped there; it had gone on working; and he couldn't see, as he stood there scratching his head, where the mischief would end.

"I regret exceedingly, Mrs. Bobbett, that I have subjected myself to your displeasure," said the discomfited 'Squire, twisting his fingers together, and looking very miserable and red-faced.

"Well, don't stand here, then! Go home, where you belong; and you needn't be a bit surprised, sir, if I have you up before the sessions at their next meeting," said the incensed widow, her eyes flashing fire. Both men were so scared that they stood like petrified men.

"Where in the world did this old thing come from, I'd like to know?" she shrieked out, seizing hold of the funny flannel night-cap that was perched up on top of the foot-post, and she gave it a vicious jerk, breaking the string that held in pucker the back part of it, and it slipped down over the post. Enraged, she pulled at it violently, tore it off and twisting it up in a little wad, threw it at the 'Squire's head. "Clear out, I say, both of you prowling dogs;" and she stamped her little foot very much in earnest, and followed them to the head of the stairs.

"Mrs. Bobbett, my dear woman," began the 'Squire, apologetically.

"Away with you, don't you go to Mrs. Bobbett me!" said she, and she made the dearest little fat, which she extended in the direction of his face. He

dodged his head, as if a wasp was coming that way, and the two menshambled off down-stairs. She lay prone on the floor, in her dire distress, and cried "rivers of tears," tears of sorrow and mortification, and anger, and spite, and grief, and disappointment. But time brought an end to her agony—she grew calm and her sorrow was of the subdued kind. While she lay on the floor sobbing, her brother Ira was lying on the floor too, down in the sitting-room, and he was giving expression to the exaltation that lifted him higher than he'd ever been before.

No danger now, he thought, of the poor orphan, Ira Josephus, being turned out of house and home, to make room for 'Squire Wilkins. "Sold! sold!" he ejaculated, as he lay on his broad back and kicked his heels up in the air, and gesticulated with his brawny fists. "Oh, that was rich! but my! didn't her eyes blaze, and her cheeks glow! she looked like a harnsom fury," and in his inexpressible exuberance of joy, he beat his breast and shook his head and acted like a crazy man.

We don't know how the brother and sister settled the affair and became good friends again, but we know it to be the case, and that they live together as snug as two chatty little mice, and she "smiles again," and swings her bonny curls bewitchingly, and is as happy as the days are long.

'Squire Wilkins married that red-headed widow, with the lame boy, who used to live on the farm he sold, after he came to the village. She and Widow Bobbett are firm friends, and they gossip and sip tea together in the summer evenings, and see a great deal of comfort. We don't know whether the 'Squire planned his room after those in Rose Cottage, or not, but we guess by the twinkle in his gray eyes, that he often laughs over the ridiculous figure he cut, crawling around under the bed of the Widow Betsey Bobbett.—*Arthur's Magazine*.

Colorado.

Colorado to-day is the center of the best as well as the largest emigration from the United States. And with reason, for both in the way of geographical position, internal resources and capacity for diversified industry, it stands at the head of all the Territories.

Geographically, Colorado is in the very van of the column of solid migration, being the western front of that great tier of prosperous commonwealths which belt the Union—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado. Emigration always moves in straight lines—the population of any one climate, soil or temperature following its parallel of latitude. This has been the uniform history of settlement in this country.

Colorado, however, will have the advantage of her older sisters, in that while their settlement was slow, fortuitous and disintegrated, hers is rapid, organized and systematic—while theirs was the work of individuals, hers is the work of great organizations, supported by experience, capital and combination. She begins at a point the others only reached after a generation.

Already her condition reveals her vantage ground and demonstrates her position as the leader of the great column of the Middle States.

Colorado is even now an exceptionally favored territory for any one thinking of going West to settle. Society is already established there; railway communication with the Atlantic and Pacific States is direct and good; the Territorial Government economically organized and honestly administered, exempting the settlers from onerous taxation. Witness the following items:

TAXES.—There were no territorial taxes laid in 1873.

PUBLIC DEBT.—There is no territorial debt, and a balance of \$18,172.19 in the Treasury.

SCHOOLS.—The educational facilities of the Territory are first-class. The common-school system is well organized. There are good ladies' theological, conventual and boys' schools. There is a college at Colorado Springs.

THE PRESS.—There are 7 daily and 36 other papers published in Colorado.

BANKS.—There are 27 banks.

TELEGRAPH.—There are 1,018 miles.

SOUTHERN COLORADO.—Southern Colorado is the richest, most fertile, and mildest-tempered section of the great Territory of Colorado. It is a State within itself of magnificent proportions, incalculable natural resources, and a diversity of soil and climate, and a capacity for agricultural, pastoral, mining, manufacturing and commercial development which render it self-supporting.

Lying south of the Great Divide it is the most genial climate of all Colorado.

The Arkansas, the greatest river running from the Rocky Mountains, gives it the richest valley and strongest water-power in Colorado.

Embracing in its limits the South Park and San Juan country, it covers the richest mining districts of the Territory, its minerals being not merely gold and silver, but coal, iron, copper, marble and petroleum.

PUEBLO.—The capital city of this great region is Pueblo, located on the old trading route of the Santa Fe trail, just where that ancient highway crossed and the trunk-line of railway now crosses the Arkansas river.

Pueblo is an old, well-established point. It has been a missionary station, a trading post, a military fort, and is now a thriving Western town. Its location has been determined by the established routes of travel for over a century. It has therefore a solid foundation. It is now a railway center. Five roads, two built and three building, converge here. At this point will stand the

GREAT CENTRAL CITY OF THE FAR WEST. In every respect of centrality, climate, local situation, position with reference to North, South, East and West, Pueblo is destined to become the great commercial city of the Rocky Mountains. For one thousand miles along the base of the mountain range there is no point equal to it as a commercial center.

SOUTH PUEBLO.—The systematic development of Pueblo toward this, its own proper position, is now going on under the auspices of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, which has opened to colony settlement and improvement the land on the south bank of the Arkansas, heretofore unoccupied by reason of the want of capital in Colorado to construct the great irrigating canal necessary to supply water.

South Pueblo has been regularly laid out and platted, streets opened and graded, 10,000 trees planted along the avenues and public squares, a large park laid out and planted, bridges built, and all the foundations for a prosperous town broadly and intelligently laid. The streets are 100 feet wide, the central boulevard 150 feet. Acequias, or miniature canals, run along the front of each sidewalk.

The main work, however, is the great irrigating canal, 20 miles in length, which has already been built at a cost of \$90,000.

This canal covers and waters a tract of 10,000 acres, and this tract constitutes the colony settlement of South Pueblo.

South Pueblo differs from the generality of towns just starting in having already established railway, telegraph and express and postal connections with the entire country.

The old town of Pueblo is located on the north bank of the river, and just opposite South Pueblo, being connected by four completed bridges and a horse-railway.

Colonists, in addition to the facilities of the new town, will have all the advantages in the way of markets, society, etc., afforded by the old town.

South Pueblo is not an experiment. One thousand people are now on the colony grounds.

The title is clear and simple, confirmed by a recent act of Congress, and now in the trustees of the company.

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SAMUEL M. FELTON, Philadelphia, Late President P. & W. B. R. R. Co.
LOUIS H. MEYER, Banker, New York.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.—Large reservations have been and will be made for school, church, park and other public purposes.

EXPENSES OF EMIGRATION.—Persons holding certificates of membership, who apply at an early date, will secure passage and freights on household goods, from the East to South Pueblo, at greatly reduced rates.

These prices now are about as follows for first-class tickets:

From Philadelphia to South Pueblo	\$66
From Cincinnati to South Pueblo	48
From Chicago to South Pueblo	45
From Omaha to South Pueblo	32
From St. Louis to South Pueblo	40
From Liverpool to South Pueblo	£25

These rates are a per centum reduction on the full fares, and will change from time to time as these fares change.

HEALTH.—All the world now visit Colorado to find health. Health is the poor man's capital.

SCENERY.—The scenery is the grandest and most beautiful on the continent.

SOIL.—The valley of the Arkansas raises 50 bushels of wheat to the acre.

SOCIAL CHANCES.—Every man's children start equal and with even chances in the West.

COLONY PLAN.—South Pueblo is being settled by the Denver and Rio Grande railway, in regular course of their plan for the systematic development of the country along the line of their route, under the same plan of colony which has proved so successful in the case of Colorado Springs, the great pleasure and health resort.

This plan secures to the individual settler all the advantages and reductions of colony emigration without subjecting him to the ordinary limitations of colonial enterprise, i. e., moving with a large body, or at a given time.

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ASTONISHING.—Few persons are aware of the time, talent and expense necessary to develop and perfect an invention. The new Wheeler & Wilson No. 6 Sewing Machine, advertised in our columns, has already cost that company over \$300,000, and to bring it well before the public will require \$200,000 more. It costs as much to design, construct and introduce a perfect sewing machine as to launch a first-class ocean steamship.

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HOLLAND, April 1, 1874. 46-14-cl-17

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Everything in the line of Produce will find with us a ready market and the highest prices. J. DUURSEMA & CO.

RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND, MICH. 116-17

[Official.]

Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

The roll was called by the clerk. Present: Ald. Kanter, Van Landegend, Kamperman, Dykema, Duursema, Sipp and Visser.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A petition of G. J. Haverkate and others remonstrating against the laying of a sidewalk on the East side of Fish Street, between 7th and 9th Streets was presented and read, and referred to the Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges.

A petition of W. Vorst and others for a bridge across the ditch and the opening of 15th Street; referred to the Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges.

A petition of T. F. Akely for a repeal of the first clause of Sect. 3, of an Ordinance relative to auctioneers was presented, read and referred to the Com. on Ways and Means.

A petition of J. Van Landegend for the use of the Market Square for the 4th of July, was presented; referred to the Com. on Public Buildings and Property.

A petition of saloon-keepers, to have payments for saloon-licenses made payable quarterly; referred to the Com. on Ways and Means.

The following Bills were presented for payment:

G. H. Sipp, railroad fare to Grand Rapids on business for City, \$1.50; Mr. Sys, for labor, watching fire May 9, \$2.50; D. Sluiter, for ringing the bell for City, a quarter of a year, \$25.00; John Major, Detroit, for new cylinders for Fire Engine, \$60.80; J. Dykstra, for labor on Streets, \$2.25; H. Wiersema, Street Com'r. for labor on Streets, \$42.35; J. Van Den Berg, for damage by water from Street gutters, \$9.40; all referred to the Com. on Claims and Accounts.

The Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges asked for further time to report on petitions for sidewalks; granted.

The Special Com. on printing Ordinances reported that they have furnished the printer with all ordinances not in conflict with the present charter, and recommend the passage of an Ordinance repealing and amending several ordinances. The report was accepted.

The Special Com. for making loan reported no loan effected as yet, and asked for further time; granted.

Justices Post and Van Schelven reported for the month of May; reports accepted.

The City Marshal's report for the month of May was read and accepted.

The Chief Eng. of the Fire Dep't reported the return of the Allegan Fire Engine in good order and to the satisfaction of the owners.

The City Clerk reported two bids, as having been made to furnish lumber to the City for the current year. J. Van Dyk & Co., to deliver common pine lumber for \$10.97 and hemlock lumber for \$8.99, per thousand ft., and G. Van Putten to deliver common pine lumber for \$9.90 and hemlock lumber for \$6.90 per thousand ft. The contract for furnishing lumber for City use was awarded to G. Van Putten.

A Bill was introduced to provide for Salaries of certain City Officers; it was read by its title and placed on the General Order of the Day.

The account of G. H. Sipp, \$1.50, and \$10.00 to J. Quartel, for grading for fence on East side of Market Square, were ordered paid.

The Council then went into Com. of the Whole on the bill "to provide for Salaries of certain City Officers." The Com. of the Whole arose and reported, recommending the passage of the bill under consideration.

Moved by Ald. Van Landegend, seconded by Ald. Kanter, that the report be adopted. Yeas and Nays called: Ald. Kanter, Van Landegend, Kamperman, Duursema, and Visser, Yea; Ald. Dykema and Sipp, Nay.—Carried.

The bill was then passed to a third reading and placed upon its final passage. Moved by Ald. Kanter: that the bill "to provide for the Salaries of certain City Officers," does pass. Yeas and Nays called: Ald. Kanter, Van Landegend and Visser, Yea. Ald. Kamperman, Dykema, Duursema and Sipp, Nay.—Lost.

Moved by Ald. Van Landegend, seconded by Ald. Dykema: to reconsider the last vote. Yeas and Nays called: Ald. Kanter, Van Landegend, Kamperman, Dykema, Duursema and Sipp, Yea. Ald. Visser, Nay.—Carried.

On motion of Ald. Van Landegend, seconded by Ald. Duursema.

Resolved, That the second clause of the first Section of an Ordinance entitled "an Ordinance to provide for the payment of the Salaries of certain City Officers, for the fiscal year of 1874," be amended so as to read two hundred and fifty instead of two hundred dollars. Yeas and Nays called: Ald. Van Landegend, Kamperman, Dykema, Duursema, Sipp and Visser, Yea. Ald. Kanter, Nay.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Van Landegend, seconded by Ald. Kamperman: that the "Ordinance to provide for the payment of the Salaries of certain City Officers" be passed as amended. Yeas and Nays called: Ald. Van Landegend, Kamperman, Dykema, Duursema, Sipp and Visser, Yea. Ald. Kanter, Nay.—Carried.

The Council took a recess of fifteen minutes, after which the Council was called to order.

The Com. on Ways and Means reported as follows: To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland, Gents:—Your Com. respectfully report, that the terms for paying saloon licenses shall be as follows: \$50 immediately and \$50 on the 1st of September, 1874.

R. KANTERS, } Com. on Ways
L. D. VISSER, } and Means.

I cannot concur with the above report, and recommend to have payment at once for full amount, as agreed upon in a previous meeting of the Common Council. —J. DYKEMA, of Com. on Ways and Means.

Moved by Ald. Kanter, seconded by Ald. Visser, that the majority report of the Com. on Ways and Means be adopted. Yeas and Nays called: Ald. Kanter and Visser, Yea. Ald. Van Landegend, Kamperman, Dykema, Duursema and Sipp, Nay.—Lost.

Moved by Ald. Dykema, seconded by Ald. Kamperman, that the minority report of the Com. on Ways and Means be adopted. Yeas and Nays called: Ald. Van Landegend, Kamperman, Dykema Duursema and Sipp, Yea. Ald. Kanter and Visser, Nay.—Carried.

The Com. on Public Buildings and Property reported, recommending that the request of J. Van Landegend (in behalf of citizens), for the use of Market Square for the 4th of July next, be granted; provided fences etc., are left in their present good order.

Moved by Ald. Visser seconded by Ald. Kamperman, that the report be adopted. Yeas and Nays called: Ald. Kanter, Van Landegend, Kamperman, Duursema, Sipp and Visser, Yea. Ald. Dykema, Nay.—Carried.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, June 24.

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The only known remedy for

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GOUT, GRAVEL STRICTURES, DIABETES, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER & KIDNEYS,
SPERMATORRHEA,

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Coliculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges.

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Permanently Cures all Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women and Children,

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No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. DYOOTT, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.

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Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage of his many friends and customers in the past, respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his

LARGE STOCK
—OF—
GENERAL
Hard-ware.

I hope to see all my old friends and many new ones to examine my goods, so well selected for the trade.

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best

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Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,

Horse Nails, Horse Shoes,

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Farmers' Implements,
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And many other things too numerous to mention.

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Stationary and School Books.

And will keep constantly on hand an assorted

Stock of all kinds of

Paper, Envelopes,

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Also a full line of

Confectionary and Toys.

49-3s tf A. CLOETINGH.

WERKMAN & SONS.

This Firm have brought to this City one of the largest and best selected stock for the

Spring and Summer Trade,

That has ever been offered to Holland and vicinity. A complete Line of Dry Goods, including a choice selection of Dress Goods, Alpaca, Ginghams, Trimmings and Notions, Spring and Summer Shawls, Sheetings and Shirting. In Gent's Furnishing, Clothing, Hats & Caps, we have a full assortment.

Choice Groceries, Crockery and Glassware.

Our Department of Family Supplies, Flour, Feed, Graham, etc., will receive the same attention as heretofore. No charge for delivery.

We are determined not to be undersold. Our prices compete with those in Chicago or Grand Rapids.

Farmers will find with us a ready market for all their produce.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 10, 1874. 47-3a-1y

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He keeps constantly on hand over 200 kinds of the most choice Roots, Bark and Herbs, and over 100 kinds of his own manufacture of medicines. He is to be found at his office at all hours—day or night.

Among the leading articles of medicine manufactured by him are his LIVER STIMULS, COUGH SYRUPS, and FEMALE RESTORATIVES; all of which give universal satisfaction. Call and counsel with a doctor who will promise you nothing but what he will faithfully perform, and will correctly locate your disease and give you a correct diagnosis of your case without asking you scarcely a question. Liver complaints treated for fifty cents per week, and other diseases in proportion. Council at the office free. Liver Complaint treated for fifty cents per week and other diseases in proportion. Council at the office free. Medicine sent by express all parts of the United States. 23-1.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. H. Carpenter would announce to the citizens of Holland City and vicinity, that after twelve years' experience in the practice of Medicines, Surgery and Midwifery, he is now permanently located in this City, where he will continue to practice his profession. Returning his thanks for past patronage, he hopes to receive a share for the future and to be able to satisfy all reasonable expectation.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 15, 1874.117tf

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, which was made and described by Neeltje Zalsman and Pieter Zalsman her husband, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Henry D. Post, of the same place, on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871), which was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, on the twenty-seventh (27th) day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871), at 2 o'clock P. M., on page 259, of Liber 'W' 1871, and a certain mortgage, which said mortgage was duly assigned by Henry D. Post, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Jan Trimppe of the same place by a certain deed of assignment, executed and dated on the thirty-first (31st) day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), which said deed of assignment was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, on the fifteenth (15th) day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), at 8 o'clock A. M., on page 606 of Liber 'S' of Mortgages, in said office, by which default the power of sale contained in the said Mortgage has become operative, and on which Mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, (\$1,177.29) of principal and interest, together with an Attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) as in said Mortgage stipulated and agreed for foreclosing said Mortgage, and the costs and charges of said foreclosure and sale, as also provided in said Mortgage; and no suit or proceedings, either in law or in equity, having been commenced for the foreclosure of said Mortgage, or the collection of the debt secured thereby, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said Mortgage, on the fifteenth (15th) day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (A. D. 1874), at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Ottawa is holden, which said lands, and premises are described as follows, viz:—All of that certain parcel of land which is situated in the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and further known and described as Lot numbered five (5) in Block numbered thirty-five (35) in said City, according to the map thereof, of record, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County aforesaid, as of the village of Holland. Dated the 11th day of June, A. D. 1874. JAN TRIMPE, Assignee of Mortgage. H. D. POST, Attorney for Assignee.